The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3346. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE PURSUIT OF JACKSON.

Further Particulars of the Battle of Cross Keys.

Jackson Very Badly Defeated by Gen. Fremont.

The Dead and Wounded Left on the Field.

Flight of the Rebels on Sunday Night.

Advance of Gen. Fremont to Port Republic on Monday.

Communication with General Shields to be Opened.

The Casualties in the Battle of Sunday.

HEADQUARTERS, MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, FORT REPUBLIC, Va., June 9, 1862.

The army advanced early this morning in line of battle, but finding no enemy proceeded in column through the woods and over the country to Port Republic. Everywhere were evidences of the completeness of yesterday's success. The battle was fought at Cross Keys, and therefore takes that name. The rebel force was greatly superior to ours. They left their dead and many wounded on the field. Not less than 200 dead were found and many wounded. Two of their guns were left behind, which we captured this morning.

Capt. Dowdle, of Gen. Fremont's Staff, was killed. Capt. Gerhardt, of Carondelet's Staff, was severely wounded. No other staff officers were wounded. The rebel wounded were found in every house, along their road. Ammunition, wagons, arms and clothing littered the field. Forty of our wounded, taken prisoners, were left in a church, and were retaken. The Ninth Rensselaer lost all but 30 men. The enemy withdrew all artillery, and the sparkling water was passed around the Shenandoah at each place they halted.

REPORT OF GEN. FREMONT.

HEADQUARTERS, MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, FORT REPUBLIC, June 9.—10 M., 6th MARSHFIELDS, 12th.

To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

There was no collision with the enemy after dark last night. This morning we renewed the march against him, entering the woods in battle order, his cavalry appearing on our flanks, Gen. BAYARD had the left, Gen. MILROY the right, and Gen. SCHENCK the centre, with a reserve of Gen. STAHL'S brigade and Gen. BAYARD'S. The enemy was found to be in full retreat on Port Republic, and our advance found his rear guard barely across the river, and the bridge in flames. Our advance came in so suddenly that some of his officers remaining on this side, escaped with the loss of their horses.

A cannonading during the forenoon apprised us of an engagement, and I am informed here that JACKSON attacked Gen. STAHL this morning, and, after a severe engagement, drove him down the river, and is now in pursuit. I have sent an officer, with a detachment of cavalry, to open communication with Gen. STAHL.

This morning detachments were occupied in searching the grounds covered by yesterday's action at Cross Keys, for our remaining dead and wounded. I am not yet fully informed, but think that 125 will cover our loss in killed, and 500 that in wounded.

The enemy's loss we cannot clearly ascertain. He was engaged during the night carrying off his dead and wounded in wagons. This morning on our march upwards of 200 of his dead were counted in one field, the greater part badly mutilated by cannon shot. Many of his dead were also scattered through the woods, and many had been already buried. A number of prisoners had been taken during the pursuit.

I regret to have lost many good officers. Gen. STAHL'S Brigade was in the hottest part of the field, which was the left wing. From the beginning of the fight the brigade lost in officers 2 killed and 17 wounded; and one of his regiments alone, the Eighth New-York, has buried 65. The Garibaldi Guard, next after, suffered most severely, and following this regiment, the Forty-fifth New-York, the Bucktail Rifles, of Gen. BAYARD'S Brigade, and Gen. MILROY'S Brigades.

One of the Bucktail Companies has lost all of its officers, commissioned and non-commissioned. The loss in Gen. SCHENCK'S Brigade was less, although he suffered severe loss on the enemy, principally by artillery fire.

Of my Staff, I lost a good officer killed, Capt. NICHOLAS DUMBA. Many horses were killed in our battles, which the enemy repeatedly attempted to take, but were repulsed by canister fire generally.

I feel myself permitted to say that all our troops, by their endurance of this severe march, and their splendid conduct in the battle, are entitled to the President's commendations, and officers throughout behaved with great gallantry and efficiency, which requires that I should make particular mention of them, and which, I trust, will receive the particular notice of the President as soon as possible. I will send in a full report; but, in this respect, I am unable to make any more particular distinction than that pointed out in the description of the battle.

Respectfully, J. C. FREMONT,
Major-General Commanding.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

STAHL'S BRIGADE.

REPORT OF THE FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS, OF KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING.

A. Kist, Co. B—slightly. | D. Lasley, Co. K—killed.
J. Bender, Co. D—slightly. | Sgt. F. Schaefer, Co. A—wounded.
F. Stadler, Co. D—slightly. | Lieut. Baumgardner, Co. F—killed.
M. Dietz, Co. G—slightly. | Ed. Gramm, Co. F—severely.
B. Hornig, Co. K—killed. | B. Burkhard, Co. K—killed.

Nineteen privates are missing.
Total—20, killed, wounded and missing.
(Signed.) Col. VON ALBERT.
Col. Forty-fifth Reg't N. Y. Vols.

LIST OF KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS, COL. A. BUSHBECK, COMMANDING.

Killed.

Lieut. F. Lenhart, Co. A.
Sergt. Benne Fenn, Co. A.
Wm. Stoch, Co. A.
Ludwig Cohns, Co. B.
Corp. G. Grant, Co. E.
Edward Reeth, Co. G.
Fred. Freighter, Co. G.
Sergt. T. Hickern, Co. H.
Geo. Reed, Co. H.
Wm. Rauscher, Co. H.
Abraham Hunter, Co. I.
Jacob Wilhorst, Co. I.
Hugh McGiverin, Co. K.

Wounded.

Leonard Gyan, Co. A.
Corporal Wentz, Co. A.
Corporal Hoffbauer, Co. A.
Philip Lenk, Mech. Co.
Sgt. John A. Bietne, Co. A.
Corp. Henry Meyer, Co. A.
Fred. Spitzmantel, Co. B.
James Weaver, Co. B.
Joseph Hunter, Co. B.
Geo. Hostetter, Co. B.
Paul Prosser, Co. C.
Bernhd. Rosling, Co. C.
Peter Warter.
Henry Springer, Co. D.
Lieut. Schoyerer, Co. E.
Jacob Bender.
Louis Hoffner.
Louis Hoffner.
Harris Miller.
Corp. Abram Gotwals, Co. E.
Wm. Mayell, Co. G.
Emanuel Bolet.
George Gotwals.
Corp. Lieut. Hains, Co. G.
Corp. Mitchell, Co. H.
Hermann Schneider.
Joseph Hannenbeuer.
E. Schoonmaker, Co. C.
Fred. Schlemmer, Co. C.
Sebastian Winter, Co. C.
Sgt. Robt. Wagner, Co. C.
John Bloswanger, Co. C.
Abraham Dunch, Co. D.
John Hidlow.
Chas. Kupka.
W. Lindenmeyer.
John Merkert.
John Hilbenbin.
Frederick Hilerle.
Capt. Albert Reubel, Co. E—slightly.
Otto Schmidt, Co. I.
Gottfried Hoffmann.
Joseph Eyler.
Jos. Schmidlingow.
Frank Mosher.
Corp. Wm. H. Hughes, Co. I.
Chas. Dougherty, Co. K.
George W. Emery.
Joseph Spees.
Joseph Spees.
John Hilbener.
John Hilleband.
Charles Schmidt, Co. K.
Wm. Mitchell, Co. K.

Total, 19 killed, 58 wounded.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE DE KALB REGIMENT—KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Killed.

August Lee, Co. A.

Wounded.

Col. Leopold Von Gilsa.
Or, Mr. August Rachez.
August Kosczuisky, Co. A.
August Doerges, Co. A.

Missing.

Fred. Schmidt, Co. A.
Henry Kohh, Co. A.
Henry Holdz, Co. A.
Franzis Mayer, Co. A.
John Anderson, Co. A.
Gottlieb Eisert, Co.
(Signed.) DEVLER VON HINSIDEL,
Major-Com'g Regt., (De Kalb.)

WOUNDED AND MISSING IN THE GARIBALDI GUARD.

First Co.—Privates Valentin Szamjoesky, wounded; Chas. Studer, wounded; Chas. Back, missing.

Second Co.—First Lieut. Lescina, killed; Orderly Sergeant Oscar Meurel, wounded; Sergeant Lorentz, wounded; Private Valentin Gibel wounded, Henryel wounded, Hinzer wounded, Cassen wounded; Brede missing, Budsin missing, Rahm missing, Richter missing.

Third Co.—Capt. Venuti wounded, Giovanni Riggioni wounded, Jean Marie Olivri wounded.

Fourth Co.—Sergeant Jacob Cordes, killed, Sergeant Matthias Meek, wounded; Private Heinrich Fabbe wounded, Albert Schwarzenberg wounded, Johan Hirsch wounded, Ferd. Leibelts wounded, Heinrich Kempf wounded, Gottlieb Speck wounded, Heinrich Heckheimer missing, Jacob Matthias wounded.

Fifth Co.—First Lieut. Albert Jordan, wounded; Corp. Albert) Mehl, killed; Sergt. Gustav Kaufmann, wounded; Corp. Chas. Silling, wounded; Private Heinrich Bobbe, wounded; Heinrich Schaiber, wounded; John Stefan, wounded; Joseph Weil, wounded; Wm. Ebeling, wounded; Gottlieb Kalienbach, wounded; Louis Lange, wounded.

Sixth Co.—Private Bernhard Weber, wounded.

Eighth Co.—Private Augustus Murion, wounded.

Ninth Co.—Private Antonio Fernandez, wounded.

Tenth Co.—Second Lieut. Louis Riegs, wounded; Private Louis Roth.

First Lieut. Keenan, of the Forty-fifth Regiment, wounded. Acted for a quarter of an hour in this Corps. The horse of Acting Adjt. First Lieut. A. Shields was killed.

Killed, 3; wounded, 35; missing, 6. Total, 44.

PENNSYLVANIA BUCKTAILS, DETAILED TO GEN. STAHL'S COMMAND.

Killed.

Corp. H. Hadley, Co. I.

Wounded.

Capt. McDonald, commanding Battalion—face.
Lieut. B. B. Rice, Co. I—arm.
Chas. Millsen—shoulder.
Frank West—shoulder.
Sam. Beckwith—arm.
Albert Heighly—arm.
John Mackleshaney, Co. C—leg.
Ed. G. Debeck, Co. G—leg.

COL. CLURIRET'S BRIGADE.

SIXTIETH OHIO, COL. TRIMBLE.

Killed.

1st Lt. Jas. M. Vance, Co. H.
Jas. Gauvel, Co. K.
Wm. Dodge, Co. C.

Wounded.

Jos. Erwin, Co. A.
B. B. Huggins, Co. B.
Geo. Bowman, Co. E.
Capt. Gittiman, Staff—shoul'r

EIGHTH VIRGINIA—COL. LOESSER.

Killed.

—— Rose, Co. I.
J. Anderson, Co. F.

Wounded.

H. F. Clark, Co. I—severely.
Ch. Grant, Co. H—severely.
O. Bellard, Co. I—severely.
R. Bogart, Co. J.
J. Danily, Co. H—slightly.
C. Ballard, Co. I—slightly.
Wm. Turner, Co. H—slightly.
—— Baldwin, Co. K—slightly.

MILROY'S BRIGADE.

SECOND VIRGINIA, COL. LATHAM.

Killed—Jonathan Benny, Co. H; Wm. Manil, Co. K.

Wounded—Second Lieut. Bellingly, Co. I; Aaron Hollingshead, Co. K, seriously, thigh amputated; John Rhodes, Co. B; Saml. A. Sams, Co. K; Henry Heiner, Co. A.

THIRD VIRGINIA, COL. HUGHES.

Killed—Privates W. W. Cole, Co. A; John Frederick, Co. ——; David Spangler, Co. B; Jas. Phillips, Co. E.

Wounded—Privates T. Harrington, Co. A, severely; Jas. McGraw, Co. A, severely; E. Flanagan, Co. B, slightly; Jacob E. Irvin, Co. C, severely; Thos. McManan, Co. C, slight; Corporal M. B. Orr, Co. D, slight; Sergeant Chapman McCoy, Co. E, slight; Felix Bond, Co. E, slight; Elisha Martin, Co. E, slight; Wesley Moody, slight; Frances Reqrond, Co. F, slight; Penny Hess, Co. G, slight; Sergeant H. G. Cather, Co. F, slight; Wm. Powell, Co. F, slight; A. C. Husted, Co. G, severe; R. Gehd, Co. I, severe.

EIGHTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Co. A.—Dead—Privates Breitbarth, Ehler, Grothe, Grobb, Henkel, Huf, Strauss. Wounded and Missing—Second Lieut. Bruck, Sergt. Baumann, Privates Behnck, Hollman, Gross, Geiger, Hartmann, Volz, Vollander. Wounded—First Lieut. Geisel, Corp. Fischer, Schwartz, Lessen, Bugler Heyer, Privates Amend, Becker, Bremer, Ewert, Fischbeck, Bried, Graff, Hoffmann, Koeppen, Nieberding, Rosler, Schwenk, Tacchi, Tinnes, Wahrmuth.

Co. B—Dead—Sergt. Luchinger, Corp. Gundelach Corp. Christ, Bugler Breiteratz; Privates, Lewis Schellhaus, Pauli, Buttermann, Mohr, Freiman. Wounded—Capt Pauli, Sergt. Wolf, Sergt. Muller, Corp. Barth; Privates Borchert, Seale, Baumann, Schonfeld, Kosenka, Fred Hausen, Frank Fisher, Koss, Herboldt, Schaeffer, Lust, Dutmann, Dutting, Heringen, Dahlmann, Rebstock, Fattever. Wounded and Missing—Second Lieut. Lehner, Corp. Dur or Din; Privates Asthelmer, Fuss, Brocker, Puths, Brockman, Hagendorf, Newbauer, Paulsen, Nielsen.

Co. C.—Dead—Sergeant Lange, Corporal Ney, Corporal Nickel, Privates Schultz, Lambert, Kastritz. Missing and Wounded—Sergeant Meyer, Privates Faber, Weiss, Valentin, Sattmer. Wounded—Corporal Kobbler, Privates Mitchell, Pfeiffer, Klose, Furst, Rudolph, Glese, Rohr, Schouten, Phillipson, Phil. Welm, Grube, Grupe, Hand, Henning, Hartmann, Eisenberger.

Co. G.—Dead—Bugler Pfeifer, Privates Schmer, Neuman, Oelkers, Schwerdt. Wounded—Second Lieut. Kinzel, Corporal Eilermann, Privates Obenningen, Huber, Loeches, Metz, Schneider, Sauer, Hackmann, Gaedeke, Meiner—Privates Seitz, Schaum, Walker.

Co. H.—Killed—Corp. Schurmann, private Wubbenhorst. Wounded—Second Lieut. Wilstus, Corp. Tack, Corp. Gimpel, Corp. Kron, privates Kiesling, Lesser, Peters, Pfeiffer, Schulkin, Sambammer, Traun. Missing—Sergt. Welbezahl, privates Ackermann, Berg, Schroeder.

Co. D.—Dead—Privates Kempff, Wolff, Franke. Wounded—Bugler Kloss, privates Schweinle, Bosse, Feibal, Grassman, Gries, Groeschel, Hahn, Kaerger, Kammerer, Knoll, Kraus, Leskie, Noerling, Rauscher, Schneider, Wearner, Kirschmeyer. Missing—Privates Ruhrold, Ulimum, Unser.

Co. E.—Killed—Corp. Schultz, Corp. Kraemer, Private Kaufman. Wounded—Orderly Sergt. Kahlberer, Sergt. David, Corp. Hupl, Corp. Liedtke, Corp. Lindner, Privates Sauter, Meyer Alex, Meyer Aug. Fleiffer, Fiel, Epple, Banke, Martens, Thier. Missing—Sergt. Schenk, Privates L. Kraus, Clark, Fielman, Schmidt.

Co. F.—Killed—Sergt. Thier, Corp. Bohse, Corp. Abrens, Corp. Heimoke, Privates Dicht, Schwantz, Schonfeldt, Waghbauer. Wounded—Sergt. Schneider, Corp. Grunder, Freunde, Corp. Oldag, Baldauf, Dicht, Grimm, Jungmann, Lambert, Siemsmith, Weidmann, Brillmayer, Schumbrandt. Missing—Privates Meisner, Ramm.

Co. K.—Killed—Corp. Heller, Private Bernhander. Wounded—Sergt. Reubsch, Privates Lutz, Meitel, Pickel, Elmer, Joseph, Brandschaaf. Missing—Private Falkson.

Co. L.—Wounded (no killed)—Privates Albert Schellhaus, Martin Schlemaze, Henry Weimer, Louis Ottl.

TWENTY-FIFTH OHIO, COMMANDED BY LIEUT.-COL. RICHARDSON, (ONLY 250 MEN ENGAGED.)

Killed—Privates John J. Eastham, Co. B; T. S. H. Bissell, Co. C; Jesse Little, Co. E; Geo. Wilson, Co. G; Corp. Friend P. Wilson, Co. I.

Wounded.

Capt. L. F. Charlesworth, Co. A, mortally; Sergeant Israel White, Co. A, slightly; Joseph Acres, Co. A, severely; Wm. Hazelton, Co. A, slightly; Sergeant James D. McCunn, Co. B, slightly; private Samuel White, Co. B, severely; Sergeant Alonzo F. Heathorn, Co. C, severely; J. L. Hopper, mortally; Amida Province, Co. C, slightly; Fred. Woodily, Co. G, severely; Joel Spoon, Co. F, severely; Charles Slaughterback, Co. E, slightly; J. H. Whitton, Co. F, severely; Patrick Banks, Co. F, severely; Michael Cantwell, Co. F, slightly; Sergeant A. A. Lambkin, Co. G, severely; Corporal H. H. Ogden, Co. C, severely; Corporal Samuel Baughman, Co. C, severely; Corporal W. J. Kyle, Co. C, slightly; Cooper Smith, Co. C, severely; Ely T. Daniels, Co. C, severely; Geo. Lonsinger, Co. G—severely; L. W. Gates, Co. G—severely; M. O. Robinson, A. Myer, Co. G—slightly; J. N. Cline, Co. G—slightly; S. L. Kale, Co. G, Sgt. J. Henry, Co. ——severely; W. H. Orton, Co. I, R. S. Gault, Co. D, McCulloch, Co. C, Thomas L. Rogers, Co. G—slightly; Samuel Calland, Co. C, E. T. Lever, Co. C, Conrad Daum, Co. K—severely; C. A. Smith, Co. K—severely; C. M. Cass, Co. K—slightly; Michael Herbert, W. H. Copper, R. Crawford, James Jones, Co. K—slightly.

Missing.

Wm. Mackey, Co. E; A. J. Collins, Co. I.

FIFTH VIRGINIA, COL. SEIGLER.

Killed.

Thos. Stafford, Co. G; John Magraw, Co. H; John B. Craft, Co. I; Andy Lawrence, Color Bearer, Co. B; John Lehs, Co. H; Horris Film, Co. H.

Wounded.

Capt. McFadden, Co. A, in thigh; Lieut. Kirkpatrick, Co. A, hand; A. C. Adams, Co. E, arm; S. Spaun, Co. E, hand; L. Lemingwell, Co. E, face; Jacob Collins, Co. F, arm; F. Sparling, Co. A, arm; Thos. McKnight, Co. A, thigh; W. Daniels, Co. B, thigh; T. Duncan, Co. E, thigh; Robt. Flagg, Co. I, thigh; John Fudge, Co. E, shoulder; H. Thompson, Co. F, hip; Martin Freely, Co. B, foot; Jas. Deloe, Co. B, both thighs; Jas. Dennison, Co. H, side and arm; T. O'Brien, Co. I, foot; Wm. Evez, Co. H, wrist.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH

The Floods—Gen. Banks' Headquarters at Winchester—Jackson's Force 60,000 Strong—Sigel Serenaded.

WINCHESTER, Saturday June 7.

The Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers are higher than for ten years previous, retarding the movements of the army corps under Gen. BANKS. The loss of the bridge at Harper's Ferry, and the impossibility of crossing with safety, cut off our supply trains, as well as a portion of the troops, and compelled Quartermasters to supply the troops by way of Cumberland. Yesterday, however, the supply trains of Gen. WILLIAMS' Division succeeded in getting over at Williamsport, and Gen. GEARY'S Brigade will cross to-day. There is no rail transportation between here and Harper's Ferry, the bridge over the Opequan having been destroyed, and the embankment at Shenandoah City washed away. The telegraph along the same route has been partially destroyed. Thus we are, just at present, cut off from any regular communication with the East.

Gen. FREMONT, at last accounts was at Mount Jackson pursuing the rebel force up the valley. Gen. SHIELDS after leaving Middletown, went up the Luray Valley as far as Elk Run, or Swift Run Gap, but failing to overtake or cut off the enemy, in consequence of the bridges having been destroyed, returned toward Front Royal. Beyond doubt JACKSON has escaped with but little loss. Returned prisoners say his force is reduced almost to the starving point for want of food, subsisting on two crackers per day.

A considerable number of paroled convalescent prisoners, left here by JACKSON on his retreat, go to Washington to-day, thence they will be sent home to await an exchange. Most of those remaining in the hospitals are doing well, and but very few deaths have occurred among them. Many ladies of this town are unremitting in attention to the sick and wounded, and Dr. APPLEBEE, Medical Director, is indefatigable in his labors.

There are now in confinement here 60 rebel prisoners, under charge of Capt. COGSWELL, of the Second Massachusetts Regiment, and between 300 and 400 are now *en route* hither from Strasburgh. These will be sent to Baltimore to-morrow. In order to prevent any insult to the prisoners, as well as any demonstration on the part of secession sympathizers, a strong patrol will escort them through the town, who will promptly suppress and punish any attempt of the kind.

Gen. BANKS has his headquarters here at present. Capt. BIZELEAU, (of the Third Wisconsin,) Deputy Provost-Marshal, maintains excellent order, and is quietly searching the houses of noted Secessionists for arms, articles contraband of war, and army and sutlers' supplies, which were appropriated to private use. The usual Provost-guard has been augmented by the Sixtieth New-York. The regulations concerning passes to citizens are much more stringent than ever before. Unless applications are indorsed by some of the best Union citizens they are refused, and a strict watch is kept on all the roads leading from the town.

It has recently come to light that on the Friday morning previous to the attack on Col. KENLY at Front Royal a large mail was received here from JACKSON'S army, conveying intelligence that he was approaching with an overpowering force. The Secession circles were jubilant as well as defiant. It is also known that other mails had been previously received from the same point; but all attempts to ferret out the parties engaged have thus far failed. A gentleman, well known to many of our officers, who was concealed several days in town, overheard conversations participated in by rebel officers. One, who appeared to be well informed in regard to rebel movements, said, if Richmond was evacuated, the whole force would be thrown into the valley, to maintain a guerrillia warfare to the last.

Gen. COOPER'S Brigade passed through town yesterday, in excellent health and spirits.

It surprises observers of the hostility exhibited toward our army on its retreat, to meet now with such numbers of "good Union men" here! The female Secessionists alone take pride in having their real sentiments known to us by words, gestures and deeds. Hereafter outward demonstrations of their secession proclivities will be promptly suppressed by the military authorities.

JACKSON did not hesitate to declare that the main object of his expedition had failed, and he attributed the failure to the non-arrival of his rear supports under LONGSTREET and SMITH. He said his whole force reached nearly 60,000 men.

Gen. SIGEL was serenaded last night at the Taylor House. He made a few remarks in response.

Capt. COWLES, of the First New-York Battery, has resumed his command here. The President reversed the finding of the Court-martial dismissing him from the service, and restored him to his battery. His return was gladly greeted by officers and men.

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PLAN OF THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS.

Sketch of the Battle-ground of "Fair Oaks," or the Seven Pines, on May 31, 1862, by Lieut. E. Walter West, A. D. C. to Brigadier-General Casey. Drawn Especially for the New-York Times.

IMPORTANT FROM THE GULF.

The City of Galveston Summoned to Surrender.

A BOMBARDMENT THREATENED.

The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph*, of May 23, has the following important news:

On Saturday morning the frigate *Santee* had a white flag up as a signal of a desire to communicate with the shore. During the day a messenger came ashore bearing the following demand:

UNITED STATES FRIGATE SANTEE,
OFF GALVESTON, TEXAS, May 17, 1862.

To the Military Commandant Commanding Confederate Forces, Galveston, Texas:

SIR: In a few days the naval and land forces of the United States will appear off the town of Galveston, to enforce its surrender.

To prevent the effusion of blood and destruction of property, which would result from the bombardment of your town, I hereby demand the surrender of the place, with all its fortifications and batteries in its vicinity, with all arms and munitions of war. I trust you will comply with this demand.

I am, respectfully, etc.
HENRY EAGLE,
Captain Commanding the United States Naval Force off Galveston, Texas.

The bearer of the above message stated that an answer could be made any time within 24 hours.

Owing to the wires being down during the day, this message was not telegraphed up till in the evening.

This morning Gen. HEBERT has instructed Col. COOK to reply that when the land and naval forces make their appearance *the demand will be answered.* Meanwhile we can assure the people that the island will not be given up on a mere paper bombardment. Nothing will be left undone to provide for the enemy when he comes.

The General Commanding advises the people to keep cool—there is no danger. When the enemy lands and endeavors to penetrate into the interior, he will be fought on every inch of ground. In the meantime every man should stand by his arms, and be ready to take the field at a moment's warning.

The foreign Consuls have communicated with the captain of the *Santee*, with a view of fixing some point that might be respected in the bombardment, as a place of refuge for foreign subjects. The following is Capt. EAGLE'S reply to them:

UNITED STATES FRIGATE SANTEE, May 22, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: Let me assure you that no person can deplore more than myself the misery that would result from the bombardment of the town of Galveston and its fortifications, yet it is a duty that will become necessary to enforce its surrender.

It is not in my power to give you any assurance of security during the bombardment, for it is impossible to tell what direction the shot and shell will take.

HENRY EAGLE, Captain Commanding
United States Naval Forces off Galveston.
To the Foreign Consuls, Galveston.

The Missouri State Convention.

JEFFERSON CITY, Wednesday, June 11.

The bill to postpone the election of State Officers, has been before the Convention nearly all day, and has elicited much discussion. Several substitutes and amendments were offered and rejected, and the bill was finally lost by a vote of 32 yeas to 35 nays. As the case now stands, an election for all State Officers, from Governor down, is authorized. An ordinance to enable citizens of the State in the military service of the United States, or State of Missouri to vote, was taken up, and, on motion, made the special order for to-morrow morning.

An ordinance to amend the Constitution, so that general elections shall be held on the 3d Monday in October, instead of August, as now, was referred to a Select Committee of Three.

Movements of War Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 12.

The gunboat *Paul Jones* has arrived from Baltimore for her armament.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 12.

The steam-frigate *Niagara*, from Key West, is below.

Headquarters of the Eleventh Militia.

HARPER'S FERRY, Thursday, June 12.

The headquarters of the Eleventh New-York Militia Regiment are now at Wadesville, Clarke County, Va. Everything for Col. MARESCHE and the soldiers of his command, directed to that place, will reach them.

NEWS FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

Favorable Condition of Affairs at Memphis.

Cotton Beginning to Come Forward.

Opening of Trade on the Mississippi.

Commodore Farragut's Fleet at Vicksburgh.

The Demand for the Surrender of the City.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, June 10.

Quiet pervades the entire city. The ready submission of the inhabitants to the National rule, is not only surprising, but gratifying. The civil authorities continue to exercise their functions as heretofore. The Provost-Marshal's office is thronged with applicants for permits to proceed North. All persons are requested to take the oath of allegiance before the permission is granted.

HEINTZELMAN'S rebel cavalry, which have been hovering around the city ever since the National occupation of it, are said to have gone to Holly Springs. As most of them are largely interested in this city, it is improbable that they will make an attempt to burn it.

The *City Recorder* was yesterday arrested by the Provost-Marshal for causing the arrest of a citizen for conversing in the streets with a Union soldier.

Rebel cavalry are scouring the country between Grand Junction, destroying all the cotton that can be found.

Applications to ship 5,000 bales of cotton have already been made.

The Memphis *Argus* is still outspoken in its secession sympathy.

The *Avalanche* is much more guarded, and inclined to submit quietly.

Both advise peaceable submission to the National rule. Many stores have been opened and have resumed business. Some traders refuse Confederate money, but receive Tennessee bank notes.

The markets are rather sparsely supplied with meats and vegetables.

Two rebel steamers were captured yesterday above the city.

MEMPHIS, Monday, June 9.

Intelligence was received this morning that as soon as the news of the defeat of the rebel fleet here, and the surrender of the city, reached St. Francis River, Arkansas, a steamer, acting under Gen. HINDMAN'S orders, went up and down that stream and destroyed several thousand bales of cotton. Some four hundred bales were burned at Madison, Arkansas, about 40 miles west of here.

Throughout yesterday and last night the city was as quiet as any Northern City. To-day some of the stores are open, and Confederate scrip is being paid, generally refused. There has been no movement, either in the fleet or land forces since Friday. It is said as many as 20,000 bales of cotton have been buried here. Not much business is being done, and currency is left to regulate itself.

OUR MEMPHIS CORRESPONDENCE.

OCCUPATION OF MEMPHIS—FEELING OF THE PEOPLE—APPEARANCE OF THE CITY—DESERTION OF POPULATION—CONFEDERATE MONEY IN THE CITY—DESTRUCTION OF COTTON—THE TIMES THROUGH STEAMER.

GAYOSO HOUSE, MEMPHIS,
Friday afternoon, June 6, 1862.

Memphis is taken—emphatically taken—not captured. The impregnable city, the valiant people, "who knew not how to surrender," have yielded without a struggle. Northern civilians, and officers in National uniform, walk its streets as quietly and as free from insult or molestation, as if they were in their own homes.

Transports at the levee, laden with Union troops, bear aloft the banner of the Union, and fife and drums are making the air resonant with the strains of Hail Columbia, and the Star Spangled Banner, yet neither sign nor sound of indignation or displeasure can be seen or heard among the crowd on the levee.

A motley throng it is which has gathered to gape and stare and wonder at the invaders. Clergymen and courtesans, laborers and ladies of fashion, students and stevedores, clerks and contrabands, American, Irish, Dutch and Ethiopian men, women and children, on horseback, in carriages and on foot, have come down to see the show. While there is little to digestion displayed at our presence, there is as little show of a general welcome. The prominent feeling seems to be one of overwhelming surprise, almost of incredulity, at our coming there. The fatally unreported abandonment of Fort Pillow, followed so immediately by the arrival here of our fleet, has the seemingly almost magical destruction of their own, appears to have dumbfoundered them, and they have scarcely begun to consider as yet whether they really ought to be very much glad or sorry; whether the restoration of their city to the Union is to be regarded as a calamity or an advantage.

The truth is, Memphis has suffered so severely under the Confederate rule, her business has been so crippled, her supplies cut off, her people burdened with taxation, her active, enterprising men, the class on which the prosperity of a city depends, enlisted or compelled into the army, her pleasant homes made desolate, that a majority of the people cannot help feeling, even while they do not acknowledge it openly, that they were sadly the losers by the change.

At the same time, the avowed public sentiment of the city has always been in favor of the rebellion. Their newspapers have been among the most bitter and malignant to the South in their vilification of the National Government and those who supported it. Their leading public men have assumed the same tone.

It is impossible for any one to remain for a length of time entirely unaffected by the current tone of popular sentiment around him, and it is perfectly natural, therefore, that a majority even of those who felt the disastrous effects of the rebellion most deeply, should come at last to feel a sort of National, or rather local pride, to be involved in the struggle, and feel somewhat hurt at being defeated, even though they knew their own condition would assuredly be bettered thereby. After the lapse of a few days, however, when this sensation shall have partly worn away, I am satisfied that a large majority of the people

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

THE NINTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS.

The following private letter will be interesting to the friends of the Ninth Regiment New-York State Volunteers:

FRONT ROYAL, Thursday, June 5, 1862.

One week ago last Sunday, we were at Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburgh, as comfortable as could be. At 6 o'clock in the afternoon, we got orders to pack up and be ready to march at a minute's notice. We got off at 8 o'clock, and marched to Aquia Creek, a distance of 20 miles. We arrived there (after being on the road all night,) at 3 o'clock in the morning. There we slept until 9 o'clock, when we embarked. We took some old tugs which put us on board the steamship *C. Vanderbilt*, and started up the Potomac for Alexandria; but we only got about opposite Cockpit Point when we got aground. There we staid all day and night. It poured hard all the time, and I had to

The New-York Times, Friday, June 17, 1864.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 413 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456,

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Third building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesday and Friday, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers, paying in advance, can have one for himself or retain Two Dollars out of the amount for his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who procures a club of TEN subscribers at $2 each, shall receive a copy for himself, or may retain Two Dollars out of the amount for his commission. The Daily, Weekly and Semi-Weekly, will be sent to subscribers in Europe, at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Remittances should be made by Drafts on New-York, Postmasters' Certificates of Deposit, or Bank Notes, current in this city. Letters should be addressed to HENRY J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Advertisements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Daughter of the Regiment.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Robert of Sicily; or, The Sphinx.

WALLACK'S—The Heart of Lorne—Happy Arms.

WINTER GARDEN—The Wizard's Tresses.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—The Jew of Mogue Dash—The Wept Bonon—The Rapids Here.

BURTON'S—The Critic.

BRYANT'S CHRISTY'S GARDENS—Ethiopian Concerts, Ballads and Farcicalities.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Grand Bare Show—Curiosities and Novelties—Living Whales, &c., as usual—Dramatic Performances at 2 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 663 Broadway—Exhibition of Pictures.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 539 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

All evidence tends to prove that the defeat of JACKSON by Gen. FREMONT, on Sunday last, was a very severe one. JACKSON left his dead and a great part of his wounded on the field on his retreat the night after the battle. Not less than five hundred dead were found, and two of their guns were left behind, which were taken possession of by our forces. Our army advanced early on Tuesday morning in line of battle, but finding no enemy, proceeded by column over the country to Port Republic, when the bridge was found to have been burnt by the rebels, as reported in yesterday's TIMES. Our reports from Gen. FREMONT's army are silent in reference to the fight between JACKSON and Gen. SHIELDS' advance, which indicates that nothing was known of it on the other side of the Shenandoah. But this the two armies have probably formed a junction, and are well on their way to Staunton, if they have not already reached there.

There is nothing of importance from Gen. MCCLELLAN's army this morning.

The accounts from Memphis are very encouraging. Quiet pervades the entire city, and a ready submission is paid to the National rule—a pretty good indication that the inhabitants are rather pleased at the change in affairs. Cotton is beginning to come forward quite freely, and already, on the 10th inst., applications to ship six thousand bales had been received. Two more rebel steamers have been captured in the vicinity.

Advices from the Houston (Texas) *Telegraph* of the 23d ult. the important fact that on the 17th inst., the United States frigate *Santee* appeared off Galveston and demanded the surrender of the city, the alternative being a bombardment, a sufficient land and naval force being at hand to insure success. The Foreign Consuls communicated with the commander of the *Santee*, with a view to having some part of the city assigned where the foreign residents might take refuge, but the commander, while deploring the misery likely to result from a bombardment, would give no assurance of security. There is little doubt that the city surrendered without waiting to be bombarded.

The New-Orleans papers of May 29, have been received by way of Vicksburgh and Memphis. They state that Hon. PIERRE SOULE has been arrested on a high political charge, and that he was to be sent North. Col. H. A. M. DUDLEY, of the Thirtieth Massachusetts regiment, has been appointed Assistant Military Commandant of the city. It has been ordered that religious services be held in the different churches of the city as in times of profound peace, and no prayer for the destruction of the Union or for the success of the "rebels" will be tolerated. Gen. BUTLER had had an interview with the officers of the Southern Bank, and, after a full hearing, the bank was ordered to pay all their depositors, upon demand, in such money, and according to the provisions of General Order No 28. The bells which were taken from the churches by the order of BEAUREGARD had been shipped to New-York in the ship *North America*, by order of Gen. BUTLER. The *Delta* wants them melted in one casting, and placed on the roof of Faneuil Hall. Gen. BUTLER gives notice that the Chief of Subsistence will sell to families for consumption, in small quantities, pork, beef, hams and bacon, at seven cents, and ten cents for flour. The steamer *Connecticut* had arrived, bringing a large supply of naval stores and a heavy mail. In the marine column we find that the schooner *Pathway* cleared for Boston, and that the *United States* (propeller,) from Pensacola, transport ship *Tamaulipas* (with troops,) from Ship Island, and bark *Daniel Webster*, from Ship Island, had arrived. The ship *Hanelock*, from Boston; bark *Harriet*, from Bordeaux, and United States steamer *Constitution*, were below, coming up.

A letter published in the Newark *Advertiser*, dated on board the United States steamer *Wachusett*, in James River, June 3, gives some important information regarding the fleet, and partially explains the delay in its movements. "Yesterday we moved up the stream from our old position at City Point, in company with all the fleet, (eight vessels,) the *Wachusett* being the flagship and leading, and led the way to the batteries below Richmond. But we did not get there, having brought up in a cornfield about ten miles below, where we lay for some time, high and dry. Jersey mud is no comparison to the sacred soil of Dixie. We are covered with Virginia real estate from the maintop-gallant signal trucks down to the keelson. Everybody is ashore exploring the bush. Great precaution is taken against sharpshooters; bags, hammocks and sails are stowed in the gangways. All the crew are under the forecastle and behind the bulwarks out of danger of the rebel sharpshooters. It was 3 o'clock when we came to a stop, and at 8 o'clock the rebels appeared on a bluff and fired a volley at us from the opposite shore, after which they took shelter in a house. We turned our guns upon them, and down came trees, rocks, bushes, and the chimney of the house. We then shelled the woods for some time. Rising flood tide we backed off, dropped down stream, and anchored for the night. We are waiting for the *Monitor*, which has twelve-inch shrapnel. She knows what to expect, we will try it again. Last night reinforcements went to Gen. MCCLELLAN overland by a man from the *Galena*, but he was taken prisoner, the dispatches found, and the man will probably be shot. The weather is very hot."

Guerrillas still linger along the Tennessee River. The steamer *Anderson*, while coming down from Pittsburgh Landing, received one hundred musket balls near the Duck River, but none of her passengers were injured.

Gen. BOYLE, who has command of the National forces in Kentucky, has received a dispatch from Secretary STANTON stating that, by order of the War Department of the 9th inst., the Department of the Mississippi, commanded by Maj.-Gen. HALLECK, is made to extend over the whole of Kentucky. Gen. BOYLE is therefore directed to report to Gen. HALLECK for orders.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a resolution to admit to the floor gentlemen claiming to be Senators from Deseret was laid over. A resolution presented by Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, to turn over Gen. BUCKNER to the civil authorities for trial for treason, was debated at considerable length, but was finally postponed until to-day. During the debate the action of the rebel authorities with reference to Col. CORCORAN was canvassed. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of State to inform the Senate what amount of money has been paid to Maine and Massachusetts for yielding to the Ashburton Treaty, and what has been done with the money stipulated to be paid for certain lands by Great Britain. The House bill for the relief of Gen. GRANT was passed. The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up, and Mr. LATHAM, of California, made a speech in favor of its passage. The debate was continued until the Senate went into Executive session.

In the House, the Tax bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, with a recommendation to non-concur in all the Senate's amendments, and ask a Committee of Conference. The recommendation, after some debate, was adopted, 80 to 68. A petition from 117 merchants of this City, for an extension of the time for warehousing goods, was presented. The Senate bill defining the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the army was passed after debate. The Senate resolution regulating the employment of convicts in the District of Columbia was passed. Other District of Columbia business occupied the House until the adjournment.

GENERAL NEWS.

The address of Hon. OWEN LOVEJOY, before the Emancipation League, at Cooper Institute, last evening, attracted a most appreciative audience, who listened for two hours and a half to one of the most original and effective speeches ever delivered on the subject. The speaker argued that the destruction of Slavery is essential to the perpetuity of the Union, and embellished his remarks with wit, humor and illustration, as well as argument and eloquence. He was most cordially received.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday passed the ordinance appropriating $500,000 for the relief of families of Volunteers, as awarded by the joint Committee of the two Boards. The money is to be distributed under the direction of the Aldermen and Councilmen of each Ward, and two citizens of each Ward to be chosen by them. The report of the Committee appropriating $12,000 from the bureau of Lands and Places to complete the parks in Fourth-avenue, was adopted by a vote of 14 to 1. The resolution of the other Board, appropriating $500, to be expended by Col. BLISS in relieving wounded soldiers, was concurred in.

The United States steam transport *George Peabody*, Capt. TRAVERS, arrived yesterday morning, in thirty-six hours from Hatteras Inlet. She reports that the bark *Voltaire*, which went ashore on Hatteras Inlet, last January, was got off on the 9th inst. The schooner *Baltic E. Tenmons*, from Baltimore for Beaufort, with two locomotives, and in tow of steamer *Thomas Sparks*, was taken into Hatteras Inlet June 9, at 6 P. M., during a severe gale, and that night filled, capsized, and lost both locomotives. They would probably be a total loss.

Judge HILTON, sitting at Special Term of the Common Pleas, has rendered an opinion touching the question of guaranty, which will be of interest to merchants and tradesmen generally. The decision is in the case of ALEXANDER T. STEWART and others against LAFAYETTE RANNEY, DANIEL MAYER, alleged to be one of a band of forgers, and a fugitive from justice in the State of Connecticut, and for whose relief a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued from the New-York Common Pleas—has been surrendered to the Connecticut authorities.

The Stock and Exchange markets and the price of Gold were all unsettled and upward yesterday, on the movement at Washington for increasing the National circulation of United States Notes: Government Stock sold at 107; Gold, 105¾; New-York Central, 94; Bills on London, 116 ₩ cent.

The rise in rates on ocean freight, yesterday, exercised a depressing influence on the market for Breadstuffs; and shippers, in the absence of private advices by the *Africa*, were less disposed to operate freely; prices of Flour and Wheat declined, and Corn was less buoyant. A fair business was reported in Hay, Hops, Lumber, Rio Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Tallow, Whisky and Provisions, especially Pork, which latter was cheaper. Metals, Oils, Naval Stores, Seeds and Tobacco were quiet. Sugars, Cotton, Pepper and Whalebone were in moderate request at former rates. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkably new feature.

A GAME FOR GALVESTON.—Certainly the art of capturing rebel cities reached ultimate simplicity in the negotiations that have been opened for the possession of Galveston. In place of the vast armadas such as humbled Port Royal or New-Orleans, a single United States frigate quietly enters that far-off Texan port, drops anchor, and requests the surrender of the town. It is what the French would call a "purely moral demonstration," pointed, however, by the significant announcement that the *Santee* was but the *avant courrier*. "In a few days," said Capt. EAGLE, "the naval and land forces of the United States will appear off the town of Galveston to enforce its surrender." Do as you please; surrender now or surrender then, when it will be worse for you. In the meantime, twenty-four hours are given for reflection. The Southern rebels would not be what we so well know them to be if the first reply had not been a blustering message that they "would not give up on a mere paper bombardment." The next step was a delicate feeler adroitly put through their friends, the foreign Consuls, who wanted to know of the Captain if he would not "fix upon some point that might be respected in the bombardment, as a place of refuge for foreign subjects?" The Captain could not comply with the little request—"impossible to tell what direction the shot and shell will take!"

At this interesting stage the curtain falls on the proceedings; and we are left to conjecture the sequel. We have no doubt it was a dissolving scene. We have no fear that any bombardment was necessary. The rebels tried, once more, their little trick of bluster and bravado. Next thing, doubtless, they skedaddled, and Galveston is now in all probability a prize to the United States frigate *Santee*.

Movements on the Rebel Flank.

It would certainly disappoint the country if it were to wake up some of these Sunday mornings and discover that the rebel army at Richmond had quietly and adroitly retreated from that place, and moved off to some other previously prepared position in Southern or Southwestern Virginia, where our army would again have to repeat the tedious operation of advance and siege, which retreat might, perhaps, when it suited the rebels, be again followed by another and still another retrograde movement—and each of them without any decisive result. The war in the Southwest, and throughout the Cotton States, is now so far advanced that the public expects the whole rebellion will be brought to a close by the capture or destruction of the rebel army at Richmond, without its being permitted to effect its escape to any point further South. It is known that something like this was the programme of Gen. MCCLELLAN when he first moved the National forces down to the Peninsula; by a series of military and naval movements to encircle and circumvent the rebel army at Yorktown, and bring the rebels and the rebellion to a speedy end on that narrow neck of land. That programme is, of course, now impossible. The rebels made good their retreat from Yorktown; they effected their retreat from Williamsburgh; and now, before the gates of their Capital, though they vow that from there they never will retreat, there are not wanting indications that their leaders are already preparing for it. We have seen lately too many of the most solemn asseverations of the rebels falsified, to lay much practical stress upon any that they may now make. Where they may retreat to—whether toward Lynchburgh, to the mountains of North or South Carolina, or to the States of the far South—is a question of comparatively little moment. Wherever they may go—if they succeed in going anywhere—the fact will tend to prolong greatly the war, and to embarrass operations.

Movements on the rebel flank or in the immediate rear of Richmond are, however, yet feasible—movements which will make it quite impossible for the rebel army to get out of Virginia, unless that army resolve itself into its original elements. A recent article in a Richmond journal shows that the rebels are already in dread of this thing, and points out the lines upon which danger to them is imminent. The two flank movements feared by the Richmond rebels, and easy of execution, are, an advance of BURNSIDE's and DIX's forces upon Weldon and Danville, and an advance of the Army of the Shenandoah—now thirty thousand strong—upon Charlottesville and Lynchburgh. If these points were reached by us, every railroad running from Richmond would be in our hands, and that, too, at but a short distance from the city; all sources of supply would be dried up; the rebel Capital would be cut off from reinforcements; and, by acting in conjunction with Gen. MCCLELLAN and with MCDOWELL, the two forces we have mentioned would be able to close in upon the rebel army, and bring it very speedily to bay.

Gen. FREMONT's army has, probably, by this time, reached Staunton, (only about thirty-five miles from Charlottesville,) having, it would appear, pretty effectually broken up, scattered and destroyed the column of Stonewall JACKSON. We have no idea what the programme marked out for him now may be. It cannot be to retrace his steps down the Valley. It may be to hold the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, or to push into East Tennessee. It may be to march upon and hold Lynchburgh. If the rebel theory is correct, and we see no reason to doubt it, the latter would be a startling movement for the Richmond rebels. By way of Lynchburgh it is that JEFF. DAVIS and his Generals and army get their daily bread. By way of Lynchburgh a good part of the rebel force would be moved, should the evacuation of Richmond become a military necessity; and in this southwestern section of Virginia it is that JEFF. DAVIS expects to carry on the war for twenty years. The occupation of Charlottesville and Lynchburgh, considering that we already hold Fredericksburgh, Mechanicsville, West Point, the line of the Chickahominy, Norfolk and Suffolk, would certainly place the Richmond rebels in a tight place.

Gen. BURNSIDE has recently been at Fortress Monroe, and in personal communication with Gen. MCCLELLAN—for what purpose we know not. It was probably not to carry out the programme laid down for him by the rebel journal, of moving toward Weldon and Danville. But there is no doubt that the execution of such a step—and recent reconnoissances from Suffolk show how easily and quickly it could be done—would about complete the misery of JEFFERSON DAVIS. It would destroy the last of his lines of escape southward.

By these two simple flank movements, all danger of a series of successful rebel retreats would be avoided. The war, in its great operations, would be kept in the vicinity of the rebel Capital. And the great battle which now cannot be very far distant, if resulting in a victory to our arms, would be the last victory over the rebel army needed to close up this war.

BRIGHTNESS IN IMMIGRATION.—Immigration to this port from Europe is quite brisk at present. Within the last week over three thousand immigrants have been registered, and the total number for the year, so far, is in round numbers twenty-five thousand. Up to the same time last year the figures were about a third higher than this year; but, curiously enough, last year the immigration opened brisk in the early Spring, when Europe did not believe there was going to be war here, and fizzled out in Summer when a great war was inevitable; while this year immigration opened very dull in the Spring, when our military prospects looked comparatively dull, but since the news of our victories and of the prospective termination of the war have had time to react and influence Europe, it is going on quite briskly. When the war is over, it is believed we will see such a rush from Europe, and particularly from Germany, as was never seen before. The Germans, as well as other Europeans, have learned a great deal about our affairs and our institutions during the past year. They have learned of our civil freedom, notwithstanding the calumnies of the *Very Times*; they have learned of the immense extent of our country and its limitless resources; they have seen the prosperity of these Free States, even in time of a war almost without parallel for its magnitude—a phenomena unknown in any other country since wars were fought. They have also begun, or soon will begin, to learn of the Homestead law, and the provisions for securing to every man—not only life, liberty and the freedom to pursue happiness—but also the means of gaining an independent livelihood. The common people of Europe do not suffer from the ignorant prejudices that affect the aristocratic and snobocratic classes. They do not rejoice over the collapse of democracy; they do not think any the less of this Government because it is fighting for unity, for the rights of the majority, and for its own existence.

The class coming here this year is, in general, as fine a class as ever landed upon our shores. In nationality, full a half are Germans, and they all look clean, healthy, full of blood, and are tolerably well to do. Most of them are farmers, mechanics and artizans, and have come here on their way to the West. They have all heard of GREAT and CAST SCHURZ, and FREMONT, and of the patriotic part the Germans have taken in this war, and they are, to a man, for the Union and Freedom. Quite a large number of immigrants this year are Englishmen—not of the style who edit the London *Times* and the *Saturday Review*, but of a wiser, soberer, more valuable class. They find themselves welcomed to this country, which they know their rulers, and their Press, and their Parliamentary spouters have abused; and they find that here, even now, there is work, there is land, there is a home and plenty for all. The proportion of Irish this year is smaller than it has been some other years.

The immigration hitherward is increasing now in volume every week, and from what we learn, we would not be surprised if, by the close of Autumn, Europe had contributed to our population, for the year, a hundred thousand souls.

Finale of the European Raid upon Mexico.

Since the advent of the present year, there have appeared in the columns of this journal a series of remarkable papers, emanating from different sources, relative to the raid of the European Allies upon Mexico.

Among the most important and extraordinary of these documents, are, first, the copious extracts we published from the English Blue-Book, all of which rendered the Mexican *imbroglio*, to use a homely expression, "clear as mud."

Later, we gave a bit of correspondence between the French Emperor and Gen. PRIM. The Emperor felicitated the Spanish General that the French and Spanish forces were fighting side by side in the same cause, and his letter concluded as follows: "I greatly desire, and form ardent wishes that the campaign which you are commencing may bring about the most intimate union between France and Spain, and I have no doubt but what your presence at the head of the Spanish troops will contribute to that happy result." A Madrid journal stated that Gen PRIM replied to this letter in terms the most cordial and worthy, and at the conclusion of its magnifloquent comments, says: "We love to contrast the excellent relations between the Emperor of the French and the representative of the army and of the policy of the Spaniards in Mexico, with the false and absurd statements of impossible conflicts and disastrous struggles between the Allies."

Scarcely had the foregoing appeared in print, ere we have news of the sudden retreat of the Spaniards from the interior of Mexico and their embarkation for home from the port of Vera Cruz, by order of Gen. PRIM, and that famous letter of the Spanish General, dated Orizabe, April 14, appears in a London journal! This letter of PRIM's fell upon the Parisan camp like a bomb-shell. And how could it be otherwise? The commander of the Spanish expedition in Mexico withdraws his forces and in most unexceptionable language and tone, yet distinctly and adroitly, holds the Emperor NAPOLEON up before the world as a knave. This letter of Gen. PRIM's we consider the bitterest pill the Emperor has ever had to swallow, but swallow it he must, for PRIM is so hedged in by honesty and right that the whole power of France is impotent for escape or revenge.

Quite recently we published the synopsis of a manifesto of the French residents of Mexico, protesting against the action of the French Government and energetically denouncing the course of its agents in Mexico, as not only "monstrous" but "infamous." This manifesto clearly exposed the fallacy of the various proclamations issued by the agents of the Allies in Mexico, and the attempt to foist ALMONTE upon the country as Provisional President, with the ulterior purpose of overturning the constitutional Government of JUAREZ, and placing the Austrian Archduke MAXIMILIAN upon a Mexican throne. The statement of the Allies, that the Juarez Government was the tyrannical usurpation of a feeble minority, is vehemently repelled as willfully untrue, and the charges of outrages upon foreigners, particularly on Frenchmen, are pronounced mythical; the Juarez Government, on the contrary, having, in the most magnanimous manner, taken all foreigners under its immediate protection, including the French, who are even exempted from the consequences of the hostilities inflicted by their countrymen.

Close upon this manifesto of the French residents of Mexico appears a somewhat lengthy communication from Lord JOHN RUSSELL, which was published in our issue of Wednesday last. This communication from the English Secretary of Foreign Affairs is eminently historical and highly instructive. It commences by stating that the Paris newspapers which defend the Emperor's policy have been very clamorous for the last fortnight, "on account of what they are pleased to term the treachery of this country." It is *perfide Albion* over again, and this time we should not be at all surprised if NAPOLEON had some ground for his charge of treachery on the part of the English Government for abandoning him in the Mexican invasion. It may not prove that Lord RUSSELL in his anxiety to improve any opportunity to effectually break up the American Union, and now become its chief executioner, if not directly, executive, that point in KINGLAKE's confidential policy which was to invite the Mexican throne to the Austrian MAXIMILIAN, for the cession of Venetia to France. *Nous verrons.*

The great merit of Earl RUSSELL's communication is that it completely substantiates the main points of the France-Mexican Manifesto and of Gen. PRIM's letter. The weakness of the document is that it contains no explanation whatever of the reason why, if the English Government had no intention of coercion, or imposing any interference in the affairs of Mexico, they sent a large fleet containing 1,000 guns and a considerable force of marines and soldiers to the almost defenseless port of Vera Cruz.

To cap the climax of this stupendous piece of human folly, as evinced by the tripartite invasion of Mexico, we have the official account of the repulse of the French forces near Puebla, after a hard-fought battle, and their retreat toward the yellow fever coast. We are now daily expecting to learn that the *finale* of this wretched raid upon Mexico is the complete cutting up of what remains of the French army of invasion, or that they are falling victims to the *comite* in Vera Cruz.

The coalition having been conceived in deception and wrong on all sides, the Allies, as might be expected, are now abusing each other in good set terms, and before the affair is ended it may lead to something more between them than words.

The sum and substance of the whole matter is, this triparite coalition against Mexico was based on the determination to break up the power of republican institutions on this continent, and for thoroughly selfish purposes of self-agrandizement. Intervention in Mexico stock arose as the troubles of this country augmented, and it fell, and is falling, as the Union wins its victories, and the prospect of maintaining our nationality intact brightens, until now that stock is scarcely quotable.

Casey's Division at the Battle of Fair Oaks.

We have the gratification to announce that the imputation cast upon the behavior of the New-York and other regiments composing the division of the veteran Gen. CASEY, at the battle of Fair Oaks, has received official correction. The following is the text of a dispatch from the Commanding General to the Secretary of War:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, June 5.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

My dispatch of the 1st inst., stating that Gen. CASEY's Division, which was in the first line, gave way unaccountably and discreditably, was based upon official statements made to me before I arrived upon the field of battle, and while I was there, by several commanders. From statements made to me subsequently, by Gens. CASEY and NAGLEE, I am induced to believe that portions of the division behaved well, and made a most gallant stand against superior numbers, but at present the accounts are too conflicting to enable me to discriminate with certainty. When the facts are clearly ascertained, the exceptional good conduct will be properly acknowledged.

(Signed,) GEO. B. MCCLELLAN, Maj.-Gen. Com.

It will be noted that this dispatch bears date the 5th inst., showing that Gen. MCCLELLAN took the earliest moment to correct an injurious judgment, the origin of which is satisfactorily explained. When the Commanding General received the statements of Gens. CASEY and NAGLEE, he was convinced that portions of the Division "behaved well, and made a most gallant stand against superior numbers;" and though there is promise of a future discriminating verdict, it is the "exceptional good conduct" that is to be acknowledged. It is difficult to avoid such incomplete judgments on the heel of a great battle.

To the public this removal of a most distressing charge against a gallant body of men will be more gratifying than a victory. The valor with which the field was held by this Division is proved by the formidable list of killed and wounded published by us yesterday. Happily, no man of the survivors need henceforth be ashamed to say that he was at the battle of Fair Oaks.

A NEW CANADIAN CANARD.—Our Quebec correspondent mentions that that city is full of rumors of the speedy arrival in Canada of a large body of troops from Great Britain; the only point in dispute being whether it is 24,000 or 40,000 that are to arrive. The Canadians are nothing, if not excitable. The *canard* probably arose from the fact that there are two or three little outstanding naval matters between the United States and England—such as the *Emily St. Pierre* and *Bermuda*. Our friends across the line are making up their minds, *in advance*, that John Bull is going to try the game of bluff once again, and foresee a renewal of the *Trent* panic, reinforcements in Canada, &c. We think they are mistaken. We have faith that John Bull will act fair and square in regard to these matters. He could hardly afford to act unfairly on the strength of either 24,000 or 40,000 men.

THE REBEL PRIVATEERS.—Those unfortunate beings known as rebel privateers are certainly entitled to the most profound commiseration, for they have dared and suffered more in the cause in which they embarked, and received less, by way of recompense, than any other of the agents whom the Confederate leaders have inveigled into supporting the rebellion. All of their craft which escaped the perils of shipwreck have long since fallen into the hands of National cruisers; prizes which they captured, with the exception of those given to the flames, have either reverted to their rightful owners or been sold for the benefit of the Confederate Government; and to add to their miseries, the crews which were taken prisoners fretted for weeks in the cells to which they were committed, doubtful whether the halter would not speedily end their sufferings. All the interest which the rebel Government exhibited in their fate was to insist that they should be regarded as prisoners of war, and to force the National authorities to this concession, Cols. CORCORAN, WILCOX, and others, were held as hostages. That point was yielded; but meantime, the Confederate "navy" had been annihilated, nearly all the seaports had passed beyond the control of

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Proposed New Issue of Demand Notes.

A Committee of Conference on the Tax Bill.

The Secretary of the Navy on Armored Vessels.

The Pacific Railroad Considered in the Senate.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 12.

NO VISITORS ALLOWED.

The President left instructions at the White House this morning that he would receive no visitors during the day.

THE CAPTURE OF RICHMOND.

A gentleman of eminence, directly from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, expresses the opinion, based upon what he learned from interviews with military officers, that the taking of Richmond by our forces is merely a question of time.

THE NECESSITY FOR ARMORED SHIPS.

The following letter has been addressed by the Secretary of the Navy to the Naval Committee of both Houses:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 9, 1862.

SIR: I had the honor to address the Naval Committee, under date of the 26th of March last, on the subject of armed ships, and the necessity of preliminary measures in the future construction of vessels for the naval service. The fact that a radical change has commenced in the construction and armament of ships—which change, in effect, dispenses with the navies that have hitherto existed—is obvious, and it is a question for Congress to decide whether the Government will promptly take the initiative steps to place our country in the front rank of maritime Powers.

It is unnecessary that I should recapitulate the suggestions contained in my letter of the 26th of March; but I would again call your attention to them, and state my earnest desire that Congress should take action, before its adjournment, on the subject, not only of supplying funds with the appropriation and heavy ordnance for ships, but of the application by the Government of iron for wood, in whole or in part, in the construction of naval vessels. Hitherto it has been supposed to be the true interest of the Government to build its own vessels, and to procure the arms and most of the articles which are requisite for the naval service. The necessity now arises chiefly from the fact that naval vessels of war, for all purposes and objects, are in many respects essentially different from those of the merchant service, as to place them out of the usual line of private enterprise. The Government has, consequently, to pay an extra cost for extra and better work in naval and military matters. If it is necessary that vessels, guns, machinery, and everything pertaining to them, should be of the best quality, established and always ready, at any moment, to meet the public exigencies.

The Government has several large navy-yards for building ships; and the introduction of steam—which is necessary for, and made applicable to all naval vessels now constructed—has compelled it to erect extensive shops for making steam machinery. But these shops are inadequate to the wants of the navy, and for some years it will be necessary, under any circumstances, to contract for much the larger portion of the work that will be required.

It is now generally conceded that vessels for fighting purposes must be heavily plated with iron if they are not built entirely of that material. In this, as in most costly fabrics, economy is reached through durability. Iron ship-building is new in this country; but few persons are engaged in it, and it is a novelty in our navy-yards. Heavy iron beams, shafting and thick iron plates can be procured from only two or three parties, and these in limited quantities, and subject to great delay. Individuals have bids on for iron of such magnitude as the navy must have, and these must unavoidably be great delay to prepare for the execution of such work. With only the navy for a purchaser there can be no competition, and the Government will be compelled under such circumstances, to pay almost any price the mills and forges may demand. No inconsiderable portion of an iron ship can be made and pressed at the ordinary mills, and, so far as it can be done, it may be the best policy to be so supplied; but the heavy and expensive portions cannot be so procured, and unless the Government is prepared to execute the work, it will be subject to imposition, and to vessels of marked inferiority.

Other nations, whose wooden ships-of-war far exceed our own in number, cannot afford to lay them aside, but are compelled to plate them with iron at a very great cost. They are not unaware of the disadvantage of this proceeding, but it is a present necessity. It must be borne in mind, however, that these Governments which are striving for naval supremacy are spurred on by the necessity of making themselves by building iron vessels, and already their dockyards are undergoing the necessary preparation for this change in naval architecture, notwithstanding those Governments have at their command the greatest experience and the most extensive and complete iron and machine factories that private enterprise can produce. These facts are suggestive to our Government, and I desire to call your attention to the necessity of making the same early provision for ourselves, by providing the means and conveniences for building and repairing a navy such as the strength and character of our Government and country require, in order to maintain its true position among maritime Powers.

We have been engaged for years, and have spent millions in our Navy-yards, and on our ocean machine shops, for ship building purposes, and yet have not been able to keep up the wants of the navy and the exigencies of the service.

It is not the part of wisdom to close our eyes to the progress of events, not to evade the responsibilities that properly belong to us. The creation of a new and different navy, such as the development of science and art already demonstrate as a necessity, calls for vigorous measures, and prompt and energetic action. The Government should not, in justice to itself, be dependent on private establishments for the most important and expensive works, but should rely upon itself. Great works, however, require time in their preparation, and having appropriations sometime not hasten them. Congress has been liberal in its appropriations for building vessels, but these appropriations cannot be made available in completing

...of the Senate, to-day proposes the new appropriations, to pay for the same, the consideration of a navy adapted to the wants of our country and the times. He urges that we have no advantage over us if we avail ourselves of our means and opportunities, and M. S. ex-Senator declares that our future safety and prosperity are dependent on our naval strength and efficiency. It is a duty, as well as a necessity, that we build them. Gallant Sailors grant naval Power. We owe it to ourselves to commence at once this work, and the present Congress should, in my opinion, take the preliminary steps, at this present session, for laying the foundation for the construction of a navy commensurate with the wealth and magnitude of the country. The place, or places, the ships and tools, and other appurtenances for this great work, must be provided in season. The experience we have had admonishes us not to permit a war, in every sense so unpopular; yet, such an event may be pending and the responsibility and calamities that would follow neglect, should be a warning for us to be prepared. No amount of money would repair the misery that might be inflicted from...

...dollars, judiciously expended in the present time, may have hundreds of millions, and the honor of the nation, after hostilities shall have commenced.

I have made these suggestions in consequence of the early termination of the session, without any...

...We are now constructing a number of gunboats by contract on the Western waters, and I would suggest that recent experience, and the vast resources in iron and other capabilities of the West, with the radical change in naval architecture, demonstrate the propriety of establishing a Navy-yard, foundery and shops at some point in the Valley of the Mississippi. Such a yard, and its attendant establishments, would possess many advantages, and is becoming a necessity. I commend it to your attention, with the other subjects alluded to in this communication.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
GIDEON WELLES.

THE NEW ISSUE OF DEMAND NOTES.

The excitement in New-York about the proposed authorization of an additional $150,000,000 of United States notes, is regarded here as unwarranted by the facts of the case. The whole nominal circulation of the United States notes at this time is only $117,800,000. There are in the Treasury to the credit of disbursing officers about $23,000,000, leaving about half a million with which to meet drafts from the Department. Of the $117,800,000, about $7,000,000 (being the amount of the demand notes) are practically withdrawn from circulation, and hoarded for payment of customs. Of the proposed new issue, therefore, $37,000,000 may replace the amount thus hoarded, and about $40,000,000 will be withheld from issue to meet prompt demands for temporary deposits beyond the immediate means. Thus $17,000,000 will make no practical addition to the circulation. It is well understood also that the Secretary will in no event issue any part of the new notes, if authorized, excepting small notes, to take the place of large in payments to the soldiers and other creditors, preferring...

...as long as the duties on imports, the increase of the temporary loan, and the conversion of the United States notes already issued into five-twenty per cents yield revenue enough to meet the daily expenditures. During the present week, thus far, the income from these sources has more than met current expenses. The conversions alone have supplied more than a half a million of dollars a day, and will probably increase under the circumstances. Very little use will be made of the additional authority proposed to be given to the Secretary, though it is thought prudent to guard against possible exigencies, by giving it an expansion of the currency, which may take place, therefore, will not be attributable to the Treasury Department whatever else it may be ascribed.

THE BRIGADE SURGEONS.

An order will be issued, probably to-morrow, modifying the regulation governing Brigade Surgeons, by placing them under the more immediate control of the Surgeon-General, who, under this order, will require from the Brigade Surgeon such duty in the brigade to which he may be attached, or in any other brigade, regiment or hospital, as a proper regard for the sick and wounded and the interest of the service may demand. Under the present system, Brigade Surgeons are not considered to be of as much practical value as the emergency calls for, and the order referred to will have the effect of making them, in fact, Surgeons at large, subject to removal from one post to another, and to the performance of any and every duty within the range of their profession demanded by the requirements of the hour. This is another of the excellent reforms inaugurated by Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

A gentleman from Fredericksburgh direct, states that when the bridge across the Rappahannock was swept away by the flood the other day, the Secessionists of both sides assembled on the bank and manifested their delight by cheering and waving hats and handkerchiefs, yet no one was arrested. The few Union citizens of the place complain bitterly that the protection given to rebel property is denied to theirs, and that wounded rebels are treated with so much tenderness as to make the lot of the poor Unionists peculiarly hard. When Gen. DOUBLEDAY went out, he took for his headquarters the house of a notorious rebel, who had three sons in the rebel army, but Gen. McDOWELL instantly ordered DOUBLEDAY out, and placed a guard to protect the house.

THE INDIANS.

The delegation of Indians which reached this city on Monday evening, under the conduct of Indian Agent C. C. HUTCHINSON, called upon and had an interview with Commissioner DOLE yesterday morning, in the Patent Office building. The tribe of Sacs and Foxes number about eleven hundred individuals, and the tribe of Ottowas only two hundred and ten. SHAW-NAW-KAMIKAH was the orator of the Sacs and Foxes. He said that a treaty under a former Administration did not please the tribe. Many had been neglected. They wanted Government to take back their land and give a dollar and a quarter an acre for it. They wanted mechanics and utensils, and desired that their debts should be paid. The last treaty made provision for Half-breeds. They did not not wish any more Half-breeds to come in under its provisions. Another matter, when white men were in office they were paid for services rendered; they wanted the same rule to apply to their chiefs, who hereabouts served for nothing. JAMES WING spoke for the Ottowas. They had been seven years trying to get a treaty, and now they wanted to make another effort. They expressed confidence in their Agent. He was busy in attending to their interests. They did not see him gambling or drinking, or going where he has no business; therefore they thought well of him. Mr. DOLE made an appropriate reply to each of the addresses, agreed to do what was for their best interests and what he could for them, and promised to hear them again.

MRS. LINCOLN IN THE HOSPITALS.

Mrs. LINCOLN to-day visited some of the military hospitals in the city, and, as on several previous visits, dispensed flowers and creature-comforts to the suffering soldiers.

THE EMANCIPATION COMMISSION.

The Commissioners under the Emancipation Act have extended the time for filing statements or schedules with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the District to the first day of July next. The examinations of applications of several slave-owners were made this morning, and the Commission is progressing very satisfactorily with the work.

GOL. WOOD.

Col. WOOD, of the Brooklyn Fourteenth, arrived here to-day with the expectation of joining his regiment.

MAYOR OPDYKE.

Mayor OPDYKE returned to New-York this evening. While here he had an interview with the Postmaster-General regarding the delay in the payment of some ...

...Bank for the Middle Department, and Mr. HOOPER, a large number of them of an important character. In order to facilitate executive action, Mr. [illegible] recommended a general non-concurrence in all the amendments, and then asked a Committee of Conference.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) regarded a Conference Committee a necessary evil, but at the same time they ought to reduce the disagreeing amendments to the smallest possible number, and they send the latter to the Conference Committee. He suggested that this bill should be severely criticised, and those who vote for it will have to answer to their constituents. He believed that all the amendments could be considered in three or four days.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) said the Committee on Ways and Means did not arrogate to itself the power to over-rule the sense of the House. The proposition of Mr. STEVENS was merely made for the dispatch of business. There was a special order for to-day and to-morrow. Until those measures shall be disposed of, the Committee would not know what kind of a supplemental tariff bill to report.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) opposed the course recommended by Mr. STEVENS, on the ground that members would have no opportunity of expressing their dissent to the offensive amendments, nor could they vote against them without voting against the entire bill.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said the House could reject any report, and have another Conference Committee appointed.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Union,) hoped that a short time would be allowed to discuss all differences of opinion.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said that no considerations of economy of time should induce the House to depart from the ordinary mode of legislation. They ought to stay here during the entire term of their office, rather than hazard wrong as to a measure of such vast importance.

Mr. STEVENS' motion, non-concurring in the Senate's amendments and asking a Conference Committee, was adopted by 80 against 56.

The House concurred in the report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments to the Indian Appropriation Bill.

Mr. LOOMIS introduced a joint resolution recommending, in addition to the 4th of July, the 14th of June and the 17th of September as public holidays—the first to commemorate the Declaration of Independence; the second, the adoption of our Flag, and the third, the formation of the Constitution of the United States.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. HASKIN, of New-York, (Dem.,) presented a petition from 117 merchants of New-York for an extension of the time for warehousing goods.

The Senate bill defining the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the army, with the amendments—one of which embodied ARNOLD's bill to give citizenship to all volunteers who serve and are honorably discharged, on proving one year's residence, and another to punish fraudulent contractors, by Court-martial, with fine and imprisonment, and to bring all contractors under the articles of war—was passed after debate. It was deemed that this mode of punishment would be more prompt than in the civil Courts, and it was unanimously adopted. It was in effect the proposition heretofore introduced by Mr. COLFAX.

The House also passed the Senate resolution regulating the employment of convicts in the District of Columbia for their improvement and benefit.

The section for the discharge of soldiers confined therein, under sentence of Courts-martial, &c., was stricken out, as the Judiciary Committee will probably report, to-morrow, a bill specially for that purpose, and to prohibit the incarceration of such persons in future.

The House concurred in the report of the Committee on Conference, on the disagreement to the bill for the appropriation of bounties under the volunteer act of July last, the entire sum being $5,000,000.

District of Columbia business was considered.

The bill for the erection of a new penitentiary and jail was defeated.

Adjourned.

OWEN LOVEJOY AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

Second Lecture Before the Emancipation League—Introduction by Wm. Cullen Bryant—An Effective Address.

The announcement that OWEN LOVEJOY, of Illinois, would address the Emancipation League at Cooper Institute, last evening attracted an audience which a little more than half filled the room. The platform was crowded with citizens of note, among whom were PETER COOPER, EDGAR KETCHUM, Alderman DAWSON, Dr. HARE and WM. CULLEN BRYANT. At 8 o'clock Mr. BRYANT called the meeting to order, and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF WM. CULLEN BRYANT, ESQ.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I have, in the first place, to mention, at the desire of the officers of the Emancipation League, that subscriptions to carry on the work of the League, will be received at the office of EDGAR KETCHUM, Esq., Treasurer of the Society, No. 52 Nassau-street, and at the office of the Chairman of the Finance Committee, Dr. HARE, No. 106 East Thirty-fourth-street. My friends, it is now this year just a quarter of a century since a party of men went from Missouri across the great river of the West to destroy Press established at Alton, Illinois, for the purpose of discussing the institution of Slavery, and preparing the country for its extinction. The men bound upon this atrocious errand were of the same class with those who, afterward, a few years since, invaded Kansas, and sought to fasten the curse of Slavery upon an unwilling population. The proprietor of the journal whom they went to attack was a fearless and resolute man; armed himself and his friends in defence of the freedom of the Press and the rights of property. [Applause.] For a while he held his assailants at bay; but he was overpowered at last—he was slain. ELIJAH P. LOVEJOY fell pierced with several bullets; his press was destroyed, the types scattered, and the *Alton Observer* from that time appeared no more. But, my friends, that blood was not shed in vain. The very State whose soil drank it, that was polluted with the curse of the murderers, has given a Republican President to the Union—the place—has given it this Chief Magistrate who urges upon the States the emancipation of their slaves. [Applause.] But the crimes of that murderous band have been repeated since on a larger scale. They who formerly robbed and murdered an individual, now have robbed a nation and murdered those who are arrayed in arms to defend it. Thousands of our young men, the flower of our population, arrayed in arms in the defence of the Union, have found their graves in the region beyond the Potomac. These deaths, the rebels tell us, are deaths by the fortune of war—in the Book of God they are registered as murders. [Applause.]

My friends, it is my good fortune to introduce to you to-night, a brother of this martyr in the great cause of Freedom. [Applause.] A man, my friends, who is fearless and resolute; who has never, from the time he united with that crime was committed, ceased to protest against that institution, upheld by suppressing the freedom of the Press, and by assassination. I present to you—and I need only to mention his name to insure your careful attention to the manly words he will address to you—I present to you, OWEN LOVEJOY, a member of Congress from the State of Illinois. [Great applause.]

SPEECH OF MR. LOVEJOY.

Mr. LOVEJOY was received with most flattering welcome. He spoke for nearly two hours and a half, in the most original, energetic and effective style, both as to matter and manner. His speech was replete with argument, illustration, logic and denunciation. It was brimful of pathos, humor, poetry, patriotism, history, piety and eloquence. He fairly held the audience enchained with the charm of his declamation, and the convincing power of his words. His action was in many respects inimitable, and well worthy of historionic fame. In fact, the entire speech was one of the most successful efforts of the kind ever made. Of course our space will not permit of even a sketch of the speech, but the following verbatim report of the peroration will afford a fair specimen of the style:

The adoption by both Houses of Congress, by a large vote, of the resolution which the President sent to Congress in March last, forms another distinct landmark in our progress freedom-ward, which is the road to national salvation. Some think the latter is spread on rather thin in this resolution. But the Executive rail-splitter understands his business. He knows that the thin end of the wedge must first enter the wood. [Laughter.] Did you ever witness the process of rail-making? The operator first takes the iron wedge, sharpened at one end to a thin point, and strikes it into the wood, just so it will sustain itself, and then with the maul drives it to its head. So the Executive has taken the Abolition wedge, and struck it into the log of Slavery, [applause,] and now the heavy mall of Abolition must let the blows fall till it is driven to the head, and the log riven in twain. [Great applause.] But mark, in very ugly and cross-grained, or diseased wood, the blows have to be a little easy at first, or the wedge flies out. [Roars of laughter.] It is not worth while to strike so hard as to have a rebound, for that would retard the work in the long run.

The President is like a man driving a horse in the thills of a buggy, and leading another behind by a halter-strap. The one in the shafts is a most superb animal—broad between the eyes, ears small, short, around the throat, stifle full and hard, short coupled, and can clear ditch and hedge, high-spirited and fast, and in all points just such a steed as the pencil of ROSA BONHEUR would delight to trace, and such as ...

...[illegible] Congress, by a majority of [illegible] the Union, has given the President the power to do it. [Applause.] He has the power, and he must use it. If he does not he will be recreant to his trust, and will have to answer for it before the bar of history. He is not a coward; he is not afraid to do his duty; he is on the same road, and it is a question of time. The great tide of events sweeps onward resistlessly, and he knows it. If he does not, I would; he is on the same road, and it is a question of time. The great tide of events sweeps onward no doubt a guiding power of a superintending Providence, bearing with it President, and Cabinet and Congress. Safe salvage is quite as needful now as preparative power, for there is a semi-secession law crouching in the jungles of a sham Democracy, ready to spring upon the Union forces as the very first opportunity that promises any success. There may be an ebb in the flow of this great river, but the resistless current sweeps onward. [Applause.]

The first message of the President to which I have referred, recommends the abolishment of Slavery by a system of gradual emancipation, to be carried out under the combined and co-operative auspices of Congress and the States. He uses the word *abolishment*. I should have used the word *extinction*; but I was not consulted. Webster, and I, and that abolishment means abolition; so that while we differ in the *instrument*, we do not differ in the *determination*. [Applause.] In the first message the President says he does not desire that this rebellion should accept into a remorseless revolutionary struggle, and, to avoid that, urges the Border States to emancipate their slaves in the mode indicated as the only means of avoiding a remorseless struggle, and tells the slaveholders distinctly that the means indispensable to the suppression of the rebellion must and will be used—that if the slaveholders do not voluntarily break the yoke, some one else must. [Applause.] In the second Message he disavows the order of Gen. HUNTER, on the ground that it is only competent for him to give such orders. An English King being present at the ceremony of high mass performed by a hierarch of the Roman Church in Paris, was so struck with the imposing rites and the dignity of the high priest, that he said to his brother King of France that he would never allow a *subject* to perform such an imposing ceremony. So the President reserves to himself the power of emancipating the slaves. [Applause.] I do not blame him. If I were President and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, I would make proclamation of Freedom myself. No one should take from me the glory and fame of such a transaction. I would have my name forever associated with that act of liberation, and let it float down through the ages thus associated. [Applause.] And he virtually tells the slaveholders that he will do it if they do not hasten the good work. "You cannot," says he, "maintain the signs of the times." You have it in your power, in the Providence of God, to do a great work of beneficence, such as the world has rarely witnessed. I urge you to do it, and to do it at once. The tide of events sweeps onward. I give you a few days more of grace. It is better for all that you should do it. This proposition is made in good faith. But if you will not, I will. I have the power. I have the right. It will be my duty, and I will do it. You must take the consequences of your neglect. "Because I called, and ye refused." "I stretched out my hand, and no man regarded it; therefore, I will laugh at your calamity, and mock when your fear cometh; when your fear cometh as desolation, and your destruction as a whirlwind." [Applause.]

If the President does not move as rapidly as you desire, if he to over-scrupulous in his forms, it is some compensation to know that the Commander and Chief *of more than half a million of soldiers, and who is* frequently under the necessity of acting without authority of law, will take no undue advantage of the power, for the time almost unlimited, that is placed in his hands. It is something, you much, to know that the liberties of the people and the supremacy of law, *though from the temporary urgency to some slight* extent infringed upon, will be restored unimpaired. Let us, then, give the President a cordial, loyal and sympathizing support. [Applause.] Never has a President, not even WASHINGTON, been beset with so many trials and difficulties as environ him. The wonder is not that he should make mistakes, but that he should make so few. I no more doubt his Anti-Slavery integrity, his ultimate Anti-Slavery action, than I do my own. [Applause.] In the words which WASHINGTON put into the mouth of the elder ADAMS, "I see clearly through this day's business." The rebellion will be suppressed. I stand awe-struck and overpowered in the awful presence of the grand and sublime uprising of the people of this nation. It is the miracle of the martial history of the world. The flag of the Union floats over more loyal armor-clad men than the flag of any one nationality ever floated over before. England, when in the hour of her nation's power was at stake, in the Crimean war, could hardly muster 25,000 men.

The recent call of the Government, revealing the unconscious reserved power of the people, demonstrated that a million of men would respond to the call of the Executive. The rebellion will be suppressed, and American Slavery will be swept away, and the theory of our Government be a practical and glorious reality. I see the future and regenerated Republic reposing Queen among the nations of the earth, its flag, after this baptism of blood, having become the symbol of universal and impartial freedom. There is not a slaveholder to hurt or destroy in all its Holy Mountain, not a fetter or scourge for the limb or person of the innocent. Nay, I see the whole Continent, by a process of peaceful assimilation, converted into Republics like our own. I behold the Genius of Liberty standing upon some lofty peak of the Rocky Mountains, or of the Andes, looking northward and southward, eastward and westward, from Arctic to Antarctic, from the Atlantic shore to the Pacific wave, gazing upon a vast ocean of free Republics.

"Distinct like the billows, yet one like the sea."

And when I look over that broad, magnificent field, covered with teeming life, with its cities, towns and farms, its workshops, school-houses and churches, with all the varied and wonderful development of science, art, education and religion, that follows in the pathway of a free Christian civilization, as it moves along, majestic and queen-like, leading and guiding the generations onward and Heavenward—then I exclaim, "Long live the Republic! Let it be perpetual." But American Slavery, which would blot out that Republic, let it *perish! perish!* PERISH!!! (Great applause, during which the speaker retired.)

Wounded Soldiers at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 12.

The steamer *Louisiana*, with four hundred and sixty wounded soldiers from White House, arrived this morning. Their names are already published.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—We have been unable to procure from Halifax the Liverpool markets of Saturday, 31st ult., or the price of Consols on that day. The closing price of Consols on the 30th was 93¾@93¾.

Dr. E. Bunford Lightbill,
No. 34 St. Mark's-place.
Office hours, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Boys' Clothing.
ROGERS & RAYMOND'S
FASHIONABLE SPRING ASSORTMENT.
NEW AND ORIGINAL FASHIONS.
SPLENDID NOVELTY IN BOYS' SPRING SACKS.
NEAT AND ELEGANT SCHOOL SUITES.
LOWEST FIGURES IN THE TRADE.
IMMENSE VARIETY OF STYLES.
ONE PRICE
AND NO DEVIATION.
Stores, Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.
No. 214 Broadway.

Gentle Zephyrs—Or how to keep cool in warm weather. Buy a suit of those light elastic Zephyr Merino Under-Garments at McLAUGHLIN'S, No. 378 Greenwich-st., two doors above Murray.
T. McLAUGHLIN, Agent.

Chiropodists.—Littlefield & Westervelt have removed from opposite St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 852 Broadway, a few doors above 13th-st., where they continue their successful treatment of corns, bunions, nails, &c., &c.

At Miller's, No. 387 Canal-street—Ladies' Gaiters at 1¾, Slips and Ties, 2, and 2½, per pair; with Boys, Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Stanton's Gold Pens—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 5 Maiden-lane. Call or Inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all pens and styles.

MARRIED.

ATTERN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, June 12, MARY, wife of the late Raphael P. Attern, in the 54th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 162 Pierrepont-st.

AUGHINCLOSS.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 11, Miss JANE LUDLOW, eldest daughter of the late Hugh Auchincloss.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 6 East 17th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

BYRNSIDE.—On Wednesday, June 11, ELIZA, widow of the late Robert Bankhead, Sr., aged 69 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Jacob Bankhead, No. 248 Sixth-st., this day, (Friday,) the 13th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

BELLS.—Suddenly, at the residence of Mr. H. Hooper, Ulster County, on Tuesday, June 10, Mrs. ANNA BELLS, youngest child of Ellsworth and Nancy A. Bartling.

CHARLTON.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 11, HENRY HOWE, only son of Nathan and Mary Ellen Charlton, aged 9 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Friday, the 13th inst., at No. 40 East 35th-st., without further notice.

DE HART.—At sea, on Wednesday, June 4, on board the ship Dauntless, on her passage from Liverpool to New-York, Mrs. ANN E. DE HART, wife of the late John De Hart, in the 69th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at St. John's Church, Elizabeth, at 2 P. M., on Friday, June 13.

FISH.—In Westport, Conn., on Wednesday, June 11, ELIZA L., daughter of the late Joseph Foulke, and wife of J. Beckman Fish, in the 49th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at Calvary Church, this day, (Friday,) the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock.

JONES.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 11, suddenly, DAVID ARTHUR, only child of George W. and Harriet E. Jones, aged 3 years 7 months 19 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Enoch Pence, No. 207 Delancey-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

KING.—At his residence, near Bristol, Penn., on Tuesday, June 10, HEZEKIAH KING, formerly of Hartford, Conn., and of the firm of Warburton & King, of St. Louis, Mo., aged 63 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to accompany the remains to Greenwood, from the Philadelphia depot, Jersey City, on Friday, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

LYONS.—On Wednesday, June 11, JAMES C. LYONS, in the 2-th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his brother, Thomas Lyons, are invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, No. 110 West 37th-st.

MESSONG.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 11, at No. 98 East 26th-st., of phthisis pulmonalis, F. FLOWERS MESSONG, aged 24 years, 3 months and 10 days.

His friends, and those of his parents, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, on Friday, the 13th inst., from the church of the Immaculate Conception, corner of 34th-st. and Avenue A, where a Requiem High Mass will be celebrated at 10 o'clock A. M.

NEWBY.—On Wednesday evening, June 11, after a short but severe illness, EMILY, widow of the late Robert S. Newby, in the 56th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, William Martin, No. 42 West 26th-st., on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock.

PENNY.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, June 11, FRANCES ADELAIDE, daughter of Charles and Ann Matilda Penny, aged 4 years, 9 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 174 South 5th-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SWEET.—In Providence, R. I., on Wednesday morning, June 11, FREDERICK S. SWEET, printer, aged 28 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 277.—June 12, 1862.
48, 42, 3, 23, 53, 16, 4, 18, 44, 69, 8, 62, 41.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 278.—June 13, 1862.
32, 17, 62, 75, 16, 56, 7, 68, 39, 78, 2, 23.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 275.—June 12, 1862.
59, 27, 7, 49, 4, 68, 6, 72, 24, 44, 47, 48, 10.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 230.—June 12, 1862.
3, 11, 5, 12, 69, 1, 23, 75, 39, 6, 25, 17.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

REMOVAL.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
ADVERTISING AGENTS,
have removed from their old stand, No. 119 Nassau-st., to
NO. 37 PARK-ROW,
corner of Beekman-st., fronting the Park, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. They are agents for nearly all the newspapers in the United States and British Provinces which are received and filed for the benefit of their customers. They make it for the interest of business men to do their advertising through them.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York Times Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York Times, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

CAN BE SEEN FOR A SHORT TIME,
AT OUR STORE, THE
GREAT GOLD DINING SERVICE,
(The only one in the country,)
which we have manufactured expressly
For the MAISON DORE, No. 42 East 14th-st.,
F. MARTINEZ, Proprietor,
VALUE $5,000.
H. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
488, 490 & 492 Broadway, cor. Broome-st.
S—T—1866—X

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS
Invigorates, strengthens and purifies the system; is a perfect appetizer, and Nature's great restorer. It is composed of pure St. Croix rum, the celebrated Calisaya bark, roots and herbs. Particularly adapted to weak and delicate persons, and can be relied upon for its purity. It cures Dyspepsia, is a gentle tonic, and is just the thing for changes of the seasons. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

ICE CREAM.
Ice Cream, made with fresh Sweet Cream received from the country every day, and sent in molds to any part of the City.
Sunday Schools, Excursion Parties, etc., will be supplied at very low wholesale prices.
WM. TAYLOR, No. 869 Broadway.

LIPPMANN & BACHMAN'S
MAGNETIC MUSK-CAT POWDERS,
The only infallible Remedies
For the destruction of
ROACHES, CROTON BUGS, BEDBUGS, ANTS, MOTHS, FLEAS, RATS AND MICE.
Depôt No. 806 Broadway.

THE PINKING ATTACHMENTS FOR sewing machines will pink cloth, silk, or cotton goods very neatly and perfect. Every dressmaker having a sewing machine should have it applied; it is very simple. Sole agency for the United States, No. 369 Broadway, emporium of Fashions, No. 413 Broadway.

OWNERS OF HORSES WILL FIND DR. TOBIAS' LINIMENT, in past twelve years, as good as ever, prefer to say so. Also for sale by all druggists, saddlers, hostlers. Depôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE AMERICAN ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA
AND
REGISTER OF IMPORTANT EVENTS,
FOR THE YEAR 1861,
CONTAINING AN ACCURATE AND COMPREHENSIVE ACCOUNT OF THE PROGRESS OF ART, SCIENCE AND LITERATURE; THE HISTORY OF THE NATION; THE POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE VARIOUS STATES; BIOGRAPHY; AGRICULTURE, AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRY.

The growth and consolidation of Civil War, especially in a nation having the pretensions and the freedom of the United States, possess such a supreme interest as to render it important to preserve, in a permanent form, the materials which will be rendered so copious during its progress. Every department of the work will be carefully revised. The facts of the former volumes will be verified, and the record brought down to the present time. Every effort will be made to render the work as complete as possible, and to make it a faithful repository of the events of the year, and a trustworthy book of reference. It will contain, also, a full account of the political movements, and the results of all political elections and conventions.

The work will be published exclusively by subscription, and in exterior appearance will be as elegant and substantial.

PRICES AND STYLES OF BINDING.
In Cloth, $5.
In Library Style, Leather, $6 50.
In Half Morocco, plain, $6.
In Half Russia, Gilt Edges, $6 50.
Payable on delivery.

And to insure a uniform price and regularity in the delivery of the volume to subscribers in all parts of the country, local agents will be appointed in all the cities and principal towns in the States and Territories.

Orders may be addressed to us, or to any of our agents for the above or any of our Subscription Works, and will meet prompt attention.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, New-York.

TWO NEW BOOKS.
(READY THIS MORNING.)

I.
GAME-FISH OF THE NORTH.

A new work on Fish, Fishing, and everything in any way appertaining to that sport. Unlike all other works, this has the advantage of being fresh and new, giving information upon all modern improvements in tackle—on the best grounds for all game fish—with hints upon camping out, &c., &c. An invaluable work for every sportsman. Cloth bound. Price $1 25.

II.
JOHN DOE & RICHARD ROE.

A capital new novel of New-York City Life, by Edward S. Gould. Cloth bound. Price $1.

CARLETON, Publisher, New-York.

"MEDICAL COMMON SENSE."—HEARLY 1200 illustrated and neatly-printed pages, written in plain English, "that everybody can understand." Part I.—Treats on the causes, preventions and cure of chronic diseases. Part II.—On "Marriage and Sexual Philosophy." Both in one volume.
Price $1. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price. Contents table sent free. The author, Dr. R. B. FOOTE, late of Saratoga, has permanently located his office at No. 1,130 Broadway, between 26th and 29th sts., New-York City. May be consulted in person or by letter. No charge for first interview. Office hours from 1 to 6 P. M., except Sundays.

MILITARY.

ARMORY COMPANY C, TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT,
June 12, 1862.

COMPANY ORDER, NO. 1. THE MEMBERS of Company K (16th Company) of the 22d Regiment, N. Y. S. M., will assemble at the Armory of Company C, No. 156 6th-av., at 10 o'clock A. M., on FRIDAY, the 13th inst., for instructions and drill, as the Company will leave on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 9 o'clock. Recruits will be received up to the time of the Annual Inspection of Company C, Nos. 156 6th-av. and 46 Avenue A, corner of 7th-st. and Hall-place. Uniform, equipments, &c., will be furnished by the State. Each man will provide himself with two pairs of woolen socks, one shoulder shirt, two undershirts, and two pairs of woolen drawers. Everything else is furnished by the State. By order
CHAS. A. POST, Lieut.-Com'dg Co. K.

ARMY MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK CITY, June 12, 1862.

THIRTY COMPETENT PHYSICIANS
Surgeons are wanted for the United States Army, to...ment for duty with the army in the Southwest, under contract, by authority of the Surgeon-General. Application in person, with testimonials of character, to be made to Surgeon R. S. SATTERLEE, United States Army, No. 110 Grand-st., New-York City.

P. P. P. P.
PEABOY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.
The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the
PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,
Is unobjected by any of these OBJECTIONS.
It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to
SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.
It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment. It has met with the entire APPROVAL of every PHYSICIAN to whom it has been submitted.
ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.
PEABOY'S PILES OINTMENT.
The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of
THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.
By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING instantly STOPPED and by its thorough use the
DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.
Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

A MAMMOTH SALE OF RICH PARIS NECK
TIES.
AND GENTS' SUPERIOR FINE LINEN COLLARS.
A table 100 feet long, loaded with Neckties, at prices which no regular dealer can begin to touch. The first line of ties on the left, as you enter the store, you find 18 cents each. The first line on the right, same kind and numbering over 500 dozen. They are 25 cents each, (actual price, 50 cents.) The second line, on the right, are 25 cents each. The last line on the right, consisting of over 1,000 dozen of the richest Ties imported, are to close, at (actual price, $1.) Nothing over 37½ cents. Call and see for yourselves.) Gent's and Boy's LINEN COLLARS, in every style for men and boys, at 20 per dozen, or ten cents each. Warranted to be the same for sale everywhere, at $2 to $3 per dozen.
J. H. BLAKE & CO.,
No. 370 Broadway, corner of White-st.

PATENT
CONGRESS TIE ENVELOPE.
A NEW ARTICLE
For Lawyers, Bankers, Business Men, Express Agents, Depositories of Public Documents, or all persons having valuable papers to file, or packages to transmit by mail or otherwise.
SOLD BY STATIONERS.
Manufactured by
EVERSON, BRADMAN & CO.,
No. 16 Wall-st.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
Of every style, from the cheapest to the most elegant, for sale by the Publishers,
T. ...
and Stationer, No. 289 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

STARKMAN'S COMPOUND MAGNESIA LOZENGES—For dyspepsia, sour stomach, sick headache, water brash, &c. No. 41 Beekman-st., and all druggists.
Price, 25 cents a box.

SUMMER RESORT.—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.

STATIONERY.

MARBLE WORKS.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

MILITARY CLAIMS.

DRY GOODS.

FURNITURE.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

SUMMER RESORTS.

COUNTRY BOARD.

TO LET.

INSTRUCTION.

WRITING MACHINES

TEACHERS.

LOST AND FOUND.

MACHINERY, &c

FARMS.

AGRICULTURAL.

MEDICAL.

MUSICAL.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HELP WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

FEMALES.

AFFAIRS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

[Continued from First Page.]

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